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FRIDAY : : : : : SEPTEMBER 13.

THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

There is probably more than a spasmodic outbreak of organized labor matter at Vancouver. It may be in itself but a spasm and possibly the labor organizations may form the sole agency immediately producing the trouble. Yet the riot against the Asiatics at the chief port on the Canadian Pacific Coast mainland has a deeper root than mere racial labor jealousy. Also it opens up a question of more international moment than one that can be settled by amends, moral and material, which either the Dominion of Canada or the Empire of Britain may feel obliged, voluntarily or upon formal demand, to make to Japan and China for the obvious wrong to their subjects. So far as pacifying those nations is concerned, as well as restoring local order for good and all, the incident may not present a very serious problem. But a question of the good faith of Japan may come into strong light, and a matter of pacification of at least a large section of the Canadian people obtrude itself, both of which are existing factors today in the situation that has not been created but only made acute by the Vancouver riot.

It is a situation that has not been the exclusive worry of British Columbia politicians and the provincial labor element that it is to their interest to cultivate. The matter of Japanese immigration has been for some time one of grave concern to the federal statesmen of the Union. For a time past the question of Chinese labor in British Columbia had ceased to be vexing to any great extent, because the once threatening pressure of Chinese competition had been considerably alleviated by the operation of a head tax of \$500 on immigrants of that nationality. This device has had a result described by Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, thus: "The Chinaman's position today is exceptionally good individually. He will command as large wages as a white man, because he has cornered the market. Since the head tax was put on, Chinamen's wages have doubled and their efficiency depreciated 25 per cent." The quotation is from an interview with the Dominion minister of the interior, given at Winnipeg on August 24, while returning from an investigation of Oriental immigration in British Columbia. Following the above remarks Mr. Oliver said he was not in favor of removing the head tax and, asked what he thought of indentured labor as a solution, declared: "That is merely slavery, and we could not stand for that. The Japanese raw laborer receives \$1.65, as against \$2 and \$2.25 paid to the white man, but the former, as soon as he becomes independent, asks for his \$2 like the white man." So much for an inkling, from highest authority upon investigation, of the cause for the antagonism of white labor in British Columbia toward the abrupt inrush of Japanese cheap labor within the past few months. Mr. Oliver had gone deeper into the matter, however, and his views on the situation in the Pacific province, uttered within twenty days of the Vancouver riot, have weighty significance in connection with that event. They form the grounds upon which the propositions at the beginning of this article are based—namely, that Japan's good faith is in question and that a considerable portion of the Canadian people has to be pacified.

Beginning his discussion of the Japanese influx, the Dominion minister said that it was a little different from any Oriental question that had arisen hitherto. "The labor organizations object," he went on to say, "and all laboring classes naturally object, because of the consciousness of the presence of a large number of men who are competent and able to work for very much less wages. But the feeling of opposition extends beyond this class. There is a patently feeling among the inhabitants generally that they do not know what is behind the movement. They are not in a frame of mind to reason the matter on the generally economic side. They fear that it is a preconcerted movement; that there is a responsibility behind it, some sort of mysterious responsibility that they do not understand, and do not know the limits of. Employers, who recognize only economic considerations, are measurably in favor of the introduction of Japanese on the ground that they are competent workers and supply a requirement which everyone admits to exist. But, instead of there being a clear division between employers and the working classes, as was the case in regard to Chinese and Hindoo labor, there is a middle element including employers and the mercantile classes. Everyone except the employer who is up against it badly for labor in order to meet some urgent demand seems to share the feeling of distrust engendered by the suddenness and volume of the influx."

It was only this spring, Mr. Oliver said, that the movement had taken place, and its suddenness had "alarmed the people." Referring to the fact, as "an important feature of the case," that the Japanese immigrants were not coming from Japan but from the Hawaiian Islands, he said that some years ago the Japanese government entered into a tacit agreement that only so many would be allowed to leave Japan for Canada, "and seeing that they can not be held responsible suspicion is aroused." With his information that the people who are landing in British Columbia have passports to Hawaii dated only this spring, Mr. Oliver reports a feeling prevalent in the province that the Hawaiian Islands "are being used as a cloak to cover a preconcerted move toward Canada. He says the feeling of panic is at present practically confined to the coast cities. Japanese in numbers had not penetrated the up-country districts, but he had "no doubt that if the same conditions became evident to the minds of the inhabitants there similar feelings would be evoked." On this point Mr. Oliver concluded with the following remark, showing that an issue existed between Canada and Japan before any possible disorder at Vancouver had ever been imagined:

"If the Japanese government could show that it was adhering in spirit as well as letter to the understanding of some years ago, I think there would be comparatively little cause of complaint. At least the position would be radically changed. It would then become largely economic, whereas it is now regarded more from the national aspect."

ORIGIN OF THE VANCOUVER RIOT.

Some idea of the magnitude of the Vancouver demonstration against Asiatics may be formed from an account of what it was going to be, which is found in a dispatch of August 27 from that city which appears in the Victoria Colonist. It states that Vancouver's fifty-eight labor unions would participate in what promised to be "the biggest anti-Asiatic demonstration in the history of the coast" on Saturday, September 7. Reference was made to a resolution unanimously passed at the last meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League, deciding to bring out the band wagon at the head of a parade that the league intended to hold, "to awaken the heart of the province to the growing proportions of the flood of Orientals." The committee then appointed had been at work organizing the demonstration. A request was to be made of the city council to grant the use of the city hall for the evening of the demonstration, when prominent business and professional men would, it was expected, address "the biggest anti-Asiatic meeting ever held on the coast." It is stated in the dispatch that the fifty-eight unions have a membership of nearly 7000 and if one-seventh of these followed their marshals in the parade there would be one thousand, while those in sympathy with the movement, all being invited, would add at least five hundred more.

There, surely, was the setting for a serious outbreak, which only needed a certain amount of hot-headed oratory to incite. It, moreover, shows a breadth and depth to the movement indicating, as this paper has already said, that it will not end with apology and indemnity for the actual wrongs perpetrated. The movement represents a public opinion that neither the Imperial nor the Dominion government will disregard in the discussions of the treaty with Japan which are bound to ensue.

Referring to Governor Frear's second trip to the Kapaa lands, the Garden Island expresses itself as dubious of the satisfactory settlement of the question in Honolulu. It proposes a commission of experts who are familiar with all the conditions—land values, water economy and so forth—to take up the matter and, presumably, advise the executive what to do about it. The Kauai paper must be anxious to have a Nuuanu dam started on its island.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT.

At the universal peace conference in Mystic Grove, Mystic, Conn., the second last week in August, resolutions were adopted declaring that war is inimical to all progress, that war can be prevented, that arbitration is a certain means of settlement of international disputes and that Congress should enact a law forbidding the solicitation in this country of foreign loans for war purposes. The adoption by Congress of measures to neutralize the Philippines and the withdrawal of imperial control over the islands is advocated, military drills for school children are deplored and boys' brigades in Sunday schools are declared to be contrary to the teachings of the Christian.

It is doubtful if the conference is on the right track when it condemns the military drilling of young people. The best alternative and preventive of burdensome, not to say liberty-menacing, standing armies is the competency as well as readiness of the people to defend their country in time of peril. A people knowing that their country expects them to do the fighting in case of war are less likely to develop a warlike spirit on comparatively slight occasion than a people depending on their hired soldiers for protection of the nation or its honor. Military training of the young, to a certain degree not interfering with their other education, is useful in itself for its discipline and its developing of manly carriage.

In general the peace movement, however, is a grand one. Moreover, there is no doubt it is making headway among the nations of civilization. The Literary Digest says that two recent happenings at The Hague—the declaration in plenary session in favor of resuming the "serious study of the limitation of military expenditure," and the presentation of the proposal to establish a permanent court of arbitration—have caused some of the papers which were predicting a fiasco at the conference to modify their prophecies. The disarmament declaration, while "academic to the last degree," as the New York Tribune describes it, is considered by many papers as at least a slight concession to the spirit of peace. The support given to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration by America, Germany and England is deemed a much greater advance. As an example of the perception of real progress evinced by some papers, the New York World is quoted as saying that "the resolution, in addition to the unanimous support of the delegates, gains further weight by the authorized declaration that the government of Great Britain is ready to exchange programs of naval and military construction and expenditure with other powers, as likely to facilitate 'an understanding as to the amount of expenditure states would be justified in providing for in their budgets.' This is making progress, the World continues, and, referring to depreciatory sentiments of Berlin newspapers, says the outlook is brighter and concludes thus: "The point is the influence already exerted on opinion whereby the project of international peace is no longer regarded as wholly illusory. Berlin may deride and other capitals doubt, but the cause for congratulation is there. Meanwhile international public opinion keeps far ahead of the formal avowals of diplomats."

It is mentioned by the Literary Digest that, as soon as it was announced that the English and German delegates acquiesced in the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration, which Mr. Choate of the United States had fathered, and that the chances for the adoption of the measure seemed good, the papers of this country began even then to praise our delegates for bringing about the one great result so far wrought in the conference. One of these papers is quoted as saying that "Mr. Choate's purpose is to make the new international tribunal a permanent court of appeal from the findings of commissions of inquiry or of special arbitration, and the precaution is taken to debar a member of the appellate court from taking part in such preliminary commissions or from sitting in a case wherein his own country is concerned."

In view of the considerable number of cases in which probable war has been averted by amicable submissions to The Hague temporary tribunals, and to commissions suggested by what may be called "The Hague Idea," within the past ten or fifteen years, really momentous results in the prevention of resorts to armed conflict between the nations may be expected from the establishment of a permanent high court for the adjudication of international disputes. Even the avoidance of one great war in a century by such an agency of peace would be worth all the agitation and expense, as well as sacrifice of merely chauvinistic prestige, which the institution had cost.

ATTITUDE OF JAPAN.

Japan's attitude toward Canadian objections to the unrestricted admission of her laboring class into the Dominion would appear to be identical with that she assumed with regard to the United States labor agitation for Japanese exclusion, which, scattering and desultory before the San Francisco school episode, became general and intense after that occasion. About twelve days prior to the Vancouver disturbance Hon. T. Nosse, consul-general in Canada for Japan, made pretty clear his view of the matter. He said that the enactment of any Japanese immigration law in Canada would immediately give rise to an international question between Great Britain, Canada and Japan, because, under the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation made last year between Japan and Canada, the latter country was bound to give the Japanese the same freedom of entry, residence and business occupation as the Dominion extended to any European nation—to say nothing, Mr. Nosse added, of Japan's position as an ally of Britain to which bond Canada was herself a party. Japan, moreover, would never entertain any idea of allowing her people to be discriminated against. This sounds familiar after the utterances of the Japanese press, both at home and in Honolulu, upon the compromise patched up, after the San Francisco affair, whereby Japanese laborers having emigration passports to Hawaii, etc., from their government, were excluded from the United States mainland.

Mr. Nosse went on to discuss the special arrangement between Japan and Canada, by which he mentioned the Canadians claimed Japan was still bound, under which the number of Japanese entering the Dominion was restricted to 500 or 600 a year, exclusive of merchants, students and about 3000 Japanese that had been naturalized in Canada, together with the families of these Japanese Canadians. Flatfootedly, the consul-general stated that there was no obligation on the part of the Mikado's government to observe this restrictive arrangement. He said it was a purely voluntary restriction on the part of the Japanese government, out of sympathy for the Canadian government, for the benefit of Japan's own people and with the desire of preventing any irritation on the part of British Columbia by the flooding of the labor market. Mr. Nosse concluded with the assertion that the understanding had been faithfully observed by Japan and he had no fear of its being departed from by the Dominion government.

Nevertheless, as has been pointed out by the Advertiser, the Minister of the Interior of Canada, after investigating Asiatic immigration in British Columbia, rather plainly suggested that Japan had evinced bad faith relative to the arrangement in question. At least he had discovered the prevalence of a strong suspicion in that province that the dumping of large steamship loads of Japanese from Hawaii was part of a preconcerted movement to flood the country with that nationality. There is no doubt that the abrupt incursion of Japanese laborers from here precipitated the grave situation now existing between Japan and Canada which involves Great Britain in a ticklish diplomatic affair with her ally in the Far East. Those responsible for that human traffic between Honolulu and Vancouver, both in Japan and here, may take what satisfaction comes to them from the reflection that they have immensely promoted the cause of Japanese exclusion both in the United States and Canada.

PROBABLY GROUNDESS APPREHENSION.

Rumors are reaching Kauai, according to the Garden Island, that dissatisfied liquor dealers of Honolulu are "going to break the new liquor law." The Lihue paper credits the theory that almost any law can be smashed by a lawyer of sufficient acumen. It says the result of bursting the new liquor law would be that the public should "have to tolerate the disgraceful conditions that were the rule during the period just finished." The Garden Island concludes with the following pathetic appeal to the smart limbs of the law: "If there are weak points in the liquor law, as there are in the rest of our statutes, the professional lawbreakers would do a graceful act and earn the gratitude of the community if they would turn a deaf ear to the call of the dollar with a liquor axe to grind."

There is probably little reason to fear that the liquor sellers who have been granted licenses under the new law will, at this late stage of the game, make any attempt to have the law judicially declared void. If they did carry out any such project, the executive would still hold a fairly serviceable whip hand. Both wholesalers and retailers might find that such general powers of regulation as the old law contained could be utilized in ways that would make their fresh start a matter both difficult and expensive. Governor Carter, at all events, was able to worry some of them enough to make them cry out for the old law's amendment. Neither wholesalers nor retailers, however, are likely repining for a reversion to the destructively fierce and largely disreputable competition that characterized the entire trade under the old law. Most of

those who have run the gauntlet of the Commission, with its somewhat broad powers, and emerged with their parchments tucked under arm are business men of sufficient astuteness to know when a thing is good enough to be let alone.

The picture or souvenir postal card is probably doing more to make the world known to the untraveled than all the geographies and gazetteers. There is scarcely a village anywhere in the domain of the Postal Union that has not had its picture taken for a postal card impression in black or white or in colors, and thus its humble fame has been carried over seas and introduced to the four corners of the Union. All the aliens and prodigal sons can not return for the old home week celebrations, but, thanks to the man who invented the picture postal card, they may be reminded of the old home scenes at an expenditure of a few cents.

Bronze coffins are being especially made at Springfield, Ohio, to contain the bodies of President and Mrs. McKinley when laid in the new mausoleum at Canton which is to be dedicated on September 30. Cost is not considered and, although simple, these permanent receptacles of the honored remains will be among the finest ever constructed. The dedication day of the Canton memorial would be a fit date for a general meeting of the subscribers to the McKinley memorial for Honolulu, for the purpose of at least hastening a decision as to the form the object is to take.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden, in an exhausting itinerary of sight-seeing in New York, walked fearlessly on the unprotected edge of the topmost completed floor of the Singer building, twenty-nine stories above the street. Yet when asked the next day to mingle with a howling horde of brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange, his nerve was not equal to such an ordeal. He viewed the trading from the members' gallery, but positively declined urgent invitations to go on the floor. It takes a Roosevelt to be unafraid of the Wall Street bulls and bears.

Telegraph battalions in the German army are having sections for wireless telegraphy added to them. The wireless telegraphy station at Nauen claims to have increased its range of operation to 2500 miles. This would give a good margin on the distance between Honolulu and San Francisco. What the Matson line people, as well as the War and Navy departments, are doing in wireless installations on ship and shore can hardly fail to hasten the time when this mode of communication with the mainland will be available to the people of Hawaii.

CABLEGRAMS.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CASABLANCA, September 12.—The French and Spanish army has routed the Moors again, at Taddert.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Dr. Rupert, of the Federal Service, United States Marine Hospital Service, has arrived here to take charge of the plague situation.

SEATTLE, September 12.—Secretary of War Taft sailed today for Manila, on the Minnesota.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 12.—Charles G. Burton has been elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—From reports just issued it is learned that the total cost of the work on the Panama canal, up to December last, has been eighty-three million dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—It is being predicted that there will be a general coal famine throughout the country during the coming winter.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Twelve tentative jurors have been secured for the trial of Tifery Ford, the attorney and secretary of the United Railroads, under indictment for bribery of the San Francisco old Board of Supervisors.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13.—Biggy has been named as Chief of Police to succeed Dinan, discharged by the new Board of Police Commissioners.

SEATTLE, September 13.—Tsukuno, one of the wealthiest Japanese in this city, was killed yesterday in a railroad accident, being run down by a switch engine.

SAW WOOD AND
SELL HARNESS

Articles of association of the Union-Pacific Transfer Company, Ltd., were filed with the Territorial Treasurer yesterday. These set forth that the business of the Union Transfer Co. of the Hustace-Peck Company and the business of the Pacific Transfer Company of which A. D. Scroggy is the owner have each been sold to the new company, the Union-Pacific Transfer Company, in exchange for its \$20,000 of capital stock to be issued, 75 shares of the par value of \$100 each to the Hustace-Peck Company, 75 shares in the name of A. D. Scroggy and 50 shares in the name of treasury stock to be held for the benefit of the stockholders of the new company.

The Hustace-Peck Company sells to the new corporation in exchange for this stock twelve horses, ten wagons, eight sets of harness, three spring drays, one extra set of harness, one piano moving truck, two other trucks, tarpaulins.

The Pacific Transfer Company transfers nine horses, nine sets single and double harness, six single drays, two wagons, one handcart, five-horsepower motor, five 25-inch saws, belt, buildings, tools, with wood and coal plant, hand truck, five tarpaulins, chest of tools, furniture, fixtures, signs, stationery and a lease of the Bulletin building at a rental of \$1500 a year.

The \$20,000 of the capital stock of the new company is represented by twenty-one horses and mules, \$4200; twelve wagons, nine drays, harness, tools, wood and coal plant, furniture, fixtures, tarpaulins, piano truck, leasehold, and goodwill, \$11,020; fifty shares of Union-Pacific Transfer Co., Ltd., fully paid up, \$5000; a total of \$20,000.

The purposes for which the corporation is organized is to carry on the expressage and transfer business in all its branches, to deal in hay, grain, feedstuffs, coal, wood, lumber and building materials, sand and ballast, and in such other merchandise as may be useful or convenient; to conduct and carry on sawmills, planing mills, to manufacture and generate electricity, steam or other power for the operation of machinery, to acquire and dispose of the stocks and bonds of other corporations; to deal in vehicles, harness, saddles, to carry on horsehoeing, and to carry on and engage in agriculture, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits which may lawfully be done for the purposes aforesaid or any of them.

The capital may be increased to \$50,000 and the officers of the company are J. F. Morgan, president; C. J. Campbell, vice president; W. H. Smith, secretary; O. D. Scroggy, treasurer; and Frank Hustace, auditor.

WILL SUE SCORES
OF DELINQUENTS

Tax Assessor Holt and his office force are busy preparing to begin a large number of suits for taxes. These suits, which will number several hundred, will be brought in the district courts according to where the taxes are due or the delinquents reside.

On the average there is about sixty or seventy thousand dollars of taxes delinquent each year in Honolulu. For many years the amount delinquent each year exceeded the amount of delinquent taxes collected each year, so that there accumulated an immense amount of taxes which stood on the books as delinquent. Of course a great deal of this never can be collected. The delinquents have died or moved away, leaving no property or assets out of which they can be collected. A great deal of it, however, can be collected by diligence and energy, in the opinion of Tax Collector Holt.

The collection of delinquent taxes last year amounted to about \$80,000, which was more than the average annual amount that becomes delinquent.

"I believe that the most successful way to collect delinquent taxes, especially personal taxes," said Collector Holt, "is to send a persistent collector out after them. Keeping after the delinquents is more successful than any other means. That is why I proposed to the Board of Supervisors that it make an appropriation for this purpose. I am sure it would greatly benefit the county. I have just had a conference with County Attorney Cathcart in which I urged the advantages of this means."

RAILROAD WORK STARTS.

HILO, September 9.—Contractor Isuzu is losing no time in making the new roadbed from Glenwood to Thirty-one miles. Ten days ago the first pick and shovel work on the contract was begun at a point half way between the two termini working toward Glenwood, with fifty men. When the full force is operating there will be more than one hundred men at the work.

Part of the roadbed will be over lava and rock, there will be several cuts and naturally considerable blasting. Contractor Isuzu has to lay his own portable track and furnish small cars for removing material where necessary, and of course there are level sections requiring little or no unusual labor to compensate for the difficult parts. He has secured considerable of the available supply of picks, shovels and wheelbarrows in Hilo, and has started out determined to finish the work on time.

There are different ways of being shaken, and the kind a man gets when his friends discover he is a Christmas tree hurts just as badly as the other kind.